GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:449
ANSWERED ON:26.04.2016
International Agreements on Climate Change
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Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed agreements with other countries on a comprehensive co- operation in the field of environment and climate change;
(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the various components of co-operation;
(c) whether India has made efforts at the international fora to bring a consensus among developing and developed countries to combat climate change and global warming; and
(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) & (b): The Government of India has been successful in establishing bilateral relations with several countries on areas of environment, clean technology and climate change. Some of the major agreements in this area include agreement on cooperation on addressing climate change between India and China signed in October 2009, Joint Statement between India and United Kingdom on Energy and Climate Change to promote secure, affordable and sustainable supplies of energy signed in November 2015.

Further, India is a party to number of Conventions, Protocols, International Treaties, Multilateral Environment Agreements like United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete Ozone layer. India has signed the Paris Agreement on Climate Change on 22 April 2016, which is a milestone in global climate cooperation.

(c) & (d): In the climate change negotiations, India has always been a strong advocate of an ambitious and durable agreement based on the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. In the run up to the Paris Agreement, India engaged constructively and proactively with developing countries, including BASIC (Brazil, South America, India, China) countries, Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) and Group of 77 and China for protecting the interest of developing countries in the new agreement. India has been able to secure its interest in the Paris Agreement. The Agreement explicitly recognizes the imperatives of climate justice and sustainable lifestyles as manifested in patterns of consumption and production and the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. The Agreement is meant to enhance the implementation of UNFCCC and the objective ensures that it is not mitigation-centric and includes other important elements such as adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and transparency of action and support.

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